What is claimed is:

- 1. A preventive or remed χ for infection comprising a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient.
- The preventive or remedy according to claim 1, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar dane-derived molasses, in column chromatography with a fixed carrier.
- 3. The preventive or remedy according to claim 2, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent 950 the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed % the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water. methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.
 - 4. The preventive or remedy according to claim 2, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a\fraction which absorbs light of a wave length of 420nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity to an ion exchange resin packed in \backslash_{α} column as the fixed
 - 5. The preventive or remedy according to chaim 4, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange kesin.
 - 6. The preventive or remedy $according to claim <math>\$, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange
 - 7. The preventive or remedy according to claim 6, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form

or a potalizium ion form.

- 8. The preventive or temedy according to any one of claims 4to 7, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.
- 9. The preventive or remedy according to any one of claims 4 to 8, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation
 - 10. The preventive or remedy according to any one of claims 4 to 9, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wave length of 420nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease amounts of salts.
 - The preventive or remedy according to claim 1, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture
 - 12. The preventive or remedy according to claim 11, wherein the hydrophilic solventia ethanol.
 - 13. The preventive or remedy according to claim 11, wherein the mixture of water and the hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60/40 or lower.
 - 14. A food comprising the preventive or remedy according to any one of claims 1 to 13.
 - 15. An animal feed comprising the preventive or remedy according to any one of claims 1 to 13.
 - 16. A vaccine adjuvant comprising a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient.
 - 17. The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 16, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, in column chromatography with

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fixed carrier.

- The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 17, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing 18. the $r_{\rm WW}$ material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane Juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic edsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed to the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.
 - The vaccine adjuvant, according to claim 17, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wave length of 420nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity to an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.
 - The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 19, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.
 - 21. The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 20, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange
 - 22. The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 21, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium \cdot on form or a potassium ion form.
 - 23. The vaccine adjuyant according to any of claims 19 to 22, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.
 - The vaccine adjuvant according to any of claims 19 to 23, wherein ion exchange chromatographic separation is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.
 - The vaccine adjuvant according to any of claims 19 to 24, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wave length of 25.

- 420nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease amounts of salts.
- 26. The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 16, wherein the sugar cane derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.
- 27. The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 26, wherein the hydrophilic solvent used during extraction is ethanol.
- 28. The vaccine adjuvant according to claim 26, wherein the solvent for extraction is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60/40 or lower.
- 29. A food comprising the vaccine adjuvant according to any one of claims 16 to 28
- 30. An animal feed comprising the vaccine adjuvant according to any one of claims 16 to 28.
- An anti-endotoxin agent comprising a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient.
- 32. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 31, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, in column chromatography with a fixed carrier.
- 33. The anti-endotorin agent according to claim 32, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed to the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

1. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 32, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wave length of 420nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity to an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

- 35. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 34, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.
- 36. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 35, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.
- 37. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 36, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange residus of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.
- 38. The anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 34 to 37, wherein the ton exchange resin is a gel form resin.
- 39. The anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 34 to 38, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.
- 40. The anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 34 to 39, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wave length of 420nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease amounts of salts.
- 41. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 31, wherein the sugar cane derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.
- 42. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 41, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.
- 43. The anti-endotoxin agent according to claim 41, wherein

the solvent for extraction is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60/40 or lower.

- 44. A food comprising the anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 31 to 43.
- 45. An animal feed comprising the anti-endotoxin agent according to any one of claims 31 to 43.
- A growth promoter comprising a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient.
- 47. The growth promoter according to claim 46, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, in column chromatography with a fixed carrier.
 - 48. The growth promoter according to claim 47, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing the raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid actract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed to the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.
 - 49. The growth promoter according to claim 47, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wave length of 420nm out of fractions obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity to an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.
 - 50. The growth promoter according to claim 49, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

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- The growth promoter according to claim 50, wherein the cathen exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.
- 52. The growth promoter according to claim 51, wherein the strongly acidic datton exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form
- 53. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 49 to 52, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.
- 54. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 49 to 53, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving bed continuous separation method.
- 55. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 49 to 54, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wave length of 420nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease amounts of salts.
- 56. The growth promoter according to any one of claims 46 to 55, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with water, a hydrophilic solvent or a mixture thereof.
- 57. The growth promoter according to claim 56, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.
- 58. The growth promoter according to claim 56, wherein the solvent for extraction is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60/48 or lower.
 - 59. A food comprising the growth promoter according to any one of claims 46 to 58.
 - 60. An animal feed comprising the growth promoter according to any one of claims 46 to $\frac{1}{2}8$.

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